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A Whisper to a Newly-Married Pair.

Concluded.

Chapter VII.

ON EXPENDITURE.

In pecuniary matters do not be penurious, or too particular. Your wife has an equal right with yourself to all your worldly possessions. "With all my worldly goods I thee endow," was one of the most solemn vows that ever escaped your lips; and if she be a woman of prudence, she will in all her expenses be reasonable and economical: what more can you desire? Besides, really, a woman has innumerable trifling demands on her purse, innumerable little wants, which it is not necessary for a man to be informed of, and which, if he even were the proper object of investigating, he could hardly understand.

Suppose your wife a certain sum of money. If she be a woman of prudence; if your table be comfortably kept, and your household managed with economy and regularity, I really cannot see the necessity of obliging her to account to you for the *exact* manner in which she has laid out each penny in the pound.—Pray, do allow her the power of buying a yard of muslin, or a few pennyworth of pins, without consulting the august tribunal of *your* judgment whether they shall be quaker-pins or minikins.

I have often with wonder remarked the indifference with which some men regard the amiable and superior qualities of their wives! I by no means mean to say, that every wife possesses those qualities: I only speak of a description of females who are, in truth, an ornament to their sex—women who would go the world over with the husband they love, and endure, without shrinking, every hardship that world could inflict. Is his income stinted? With what cleverness will a wife of this description act, and economise, and endeavor to abridge her expenses; sitting down with such cheerfulness to her scanty meal, suffering privations that probably she never was accustomed to, concealing their poverty from the world, and endeavoring to gild it over with a genteel and respectable appearance; nursing and educating her children, and assuming perhaps in the same day the varied character of gentlewoman, preceptress and housewife; and yet insensibility to her merit oftimes unkind language, is perhaps the return she receives from her unworthy husband.

How often is a woman grieved by the foolish extravagance of her husband! Among other absurdities, will he not sometimes give for a horse, or a dog, or spend at a tavern or a club, a sum of money absolutely wanted for the necessary comforts of his family; thus squandering, in a moment of simple folly, what perhaps has cost his wife many a hard effort to save.

When once a man has entered the marriage state, he should look on his property as *belonging to his family*, and act and economize accordingly. I remember being acquainted with a gentleman who was constantly saying, "It is true, my property is large; but then it belongs not to myself alone, but also to my children: and I must act as a frugal agent for them. To my wife, as well as those children, I feel accountable either for economy or extravagance." Another gentleman of my acquaintance, who was in stinted circumstances, was constantly debarring himself of a thousand little comforts, even a glass of wine after dinner, sooner than infringe on what he used to call, *his children's birth right.*

The three following remarks, from the pen of the excellent Mrs. Taylor, are well worth attention. "To what sufferings are those wives exposed, who are not allowed a sufficiency to defray the expenses of their establishment, and who never obtain even their scanty allowance, but at the price of peace! Men who act in this way often defeat their own intentions; and by constant opposition render their wives lavish and improvident, who would be quite the reverse were they treated in a more liberal manner.—Wherever it is adopted, it is utterly destructive of connubial confidence, and often compels women to shelter themselves under mean contrivances and low arts." You complain that your wife uses manœuvres and efforts to get money from you: be generous to her; treat her as a wife ought to be treated, and I venture to affirm you shall have no further cause of complaint. "A man who supplies unavoidable and necessary expenses with a parsimonious hand, will rarely be attentive to the extra calls of sickness, or endeavor to alleviate, by his kindness, the sufferings of a constitution perhaps wearing out in his service. It was observed, upon the subject of cruelty to animals, that many, because they would not drown, burn, or scourge a poor animal to death, think themselves sufficiently humane, though they suffer them to famish with hunger: and does not the conduct of many husbands suggest a similar idea? They imagine, that if they provide carefully for the maintenance of their families; if their conduct is moral; if they neither beat, starve, nor imprison their families—they are all that is requisite to constitute good husbands, and they pass for such among the crowd: but as their domestic virtues are chiefly of the negative kind, the application of her whose lot it is to be united to such an one for life, must be of the same description.—Even the large allowance, 'Have what you like,' is insufficient to satisfy the feelings of many a woman, who would be more gratified by the presentation of a flower, accompanied with expressions of tenderness, than of the most costly indulgence they could procure for themselves."

Chapter VIII.

ON INCREASE OF FAMILY.

Is there a prospect of your wife becoming a mother? Then, indeed, has Providence placed her in the most interesting of all female situations; and strong is her claim on your tenderness. The circumstance is a silent, tho' powerful appeal to your feelings: and he must truly have an unfeeling, I might almost say an unprincipled disposition, who does not find himself irresistibly drawn by the new and tender tie which now exists.

It may however, be the will of the Almighty, to withhold offspring from you; and any thing said, either by husband or wife, that could give the other pain on this subject, is more than reprehensible, it is contemptible. A woman is scarcely ever so unamiable as to do it: and should her husband be unfeeling enough to betray even a word which could hurt the feelings of his wife on the occasion; he may talk and sophisticate the matter as he pleases, but in truth he can have but little pretension to religion, to sentiment, or to feeling.

How unlike the noble-minded Elkanah, when, with sentiments at once manly and tender, he thus addresses his weeping wife: "Hannah, why weepest thou? and why eatest thou not? and why is thy heart grieved?" am not I better to thee than ten sons?" (1 *Sam.* i. 8.)

CONCLUSION.

And now, gentle lord, farewell: my whisper is nearly ended; and I am very certain my silence will not grieve you.—But ere we finally part, allow me to call to your recollection that most important period of your life, when, at the altar of your God, and in the presence of your fellow creatures, you solemnly vowed, "to love your wife, to comfort her, to honor and keep her, in sickness and in health for better for worse, in poverty and in riches, and, forsaking all others, to keep thee only unto her, as long as you both should live?" Let me ask, have you kept this solemn vow? Commune with your own heart; ask your conscience and your feelings; and tremble before an offended God if you have dared to break it.

How impressive, on all occasions, are the words of St. Paul; and in what a sweet and tender point of view does he appear when he says, "Husbands, love your wives, and be not bitter against them." (*Col.* iii. 19.) And again, "Husbands, love your wives, even as Christ also loved the church, and gave himself for it. So ought men to love their wives as their own bodies. He that loveth his wife, loveth himself. For no man ever yet hated his own flesh; but nourisheth it and cherisheth it, even as the Lord the Church. For this cause shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall be joined unto his wife, and they two shall be one flesh." (*Eph.* v. 25, 28, 29, 31.) "Wherefore," says our blessed Saviour, "they are no more twain, but one flesh. What therefore God hath joined together, let not man put asunder." (*Matt.* xix. 6.)

In the second chapter of Genesis, this subject is mentioned with peculiar simplicity and beauty. "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living soul." (ver. 7.) "And the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden; and he took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to keep it." (ver. 8, and 15.) "And the Lord God said, It is not good that the man should be alone; I will make him an help meet for him. And out of the ground the Lord God formed every beast of the field, and brought them unto Adam; but for Adam there was not found an help meet for him. And the Lord God caused a deep sleep to fall upon Adam, and he slept: and he took one of his ribs, and closed up the flesh instead thereof; and the rib which the Lord God had taken from man made he a woman, and brought her unto the man." *And Adam* (evidently struck with delight by the lovely being produced from his side—*the very side next his heart,*) affectionately says, "This is now bone of my bone, and flesh of my flesh: she shall be called *Woman*, because she was taken out of Man." And then, as if impressed with the importance and sacredness of the union, what an observation is the following! "Therefore shall a man leave his father and his mother, and shall cleave unto his wife: and they shall be one flesh." (ver. 18—24.)

I hope I shall not trespass on my reader's patience, if I introduce what Milton so beautifully says on this subject. He first speaks of Adam, as placed among all the exquisite beauties of Paradise:

"Surrounded by fragrance and by joy,
By hill and dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
With lins and brooks warbling;
And liquid lapse of murmuring streams,
And banks profuse with flowers!

Still he is dissatisfied: an aching void, a want of what he could scarcely define or explain, weighs down his spirits, and deprives his heart of all enjoyment. At length, he begins to understand the nature of his feelings, and thus addresses the Almighty—

"——— Author of this universe,
And all this good to man! for whose well-being
So amply, and with hands so liberal,
Thou hast provided all things!—
But with me, I see not who partakes. In solitude
What happiness? Who can enjoy alone?
Or, all enjoying, what contentment find?"

Though perfectly anticipating Adam's wishes, and quite conscious "it was not good for man to be alone," still does the Almighty seem desirous to put his feelings to the test, and points out the innumerable beauties and pleasures which surround him in this "garden of bliss," mentioning the various birds and fishes, and beasts, he has brought him for use, and asks what more he can desire? But Adam, still discontented, says he wants something like himself—

"Something fit to participate all rational delight:
Surely the brute cannot be human consort?"

At length, the Almighty condescendingly answers:

"Thus far to try thee, Adam, I was pleas'd;
Good reason was, thou freely shouldst dislike,
And be so minded still.—I, ere thou speakst,
Knew it not good for Man to be alone:
What next I bring shall please thee, be assur'd;
Thy likeness, thy fit help, thy other self,
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire!"

Adam relates the above to the angel Raphael and thus goes on:

"He ended, or I heard no more, for now
Mine eyes he clos'd, but open left the cell
Of fancy; by which,
Abstract, as in a trance, methought I saw
Th' Almighty; who stooping, open'd my left side, and took
From thence, a rib with cordial spirits warm,
And life-blood streaming fresh. Wide was the wound, [heal'd!
But suddenly with flesh fill'd up, and
The rib he form'd and fashion'd with his hands;
Under his forming hands a creature grew,
So lively fair,—
That what seem'd fair in all the world, seem'd now [join'd,
Mean, or in her summ'd up, in her con-
And in her looks, which from that time infus'd
Sweetness into my heart, unfelt before!
She disappear'd, and left me dark!—I was'd
To find her, or for ever to deplore
Her loss, and other pleasures all abjure;
When out of hope, behold her, not far off,
Such as I saw her in my dream, adorn'd
With what all earth or heaven could bestow,
To make her amiable:
Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,
In every gesture dignity and love!
I, overjoy'd, could not forbear aloud,
'This turn hath made amends; thou hast fulfill'd
Thy words, Creator bounteous & benign,
Giver of all things fair, but fairest this
Of all thy gifts! I now see
Bone of my bone, flesh of my flesh, myself [Man
Before me!—Woman is her name, of
Extracted: for this cause he shall forego
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere; [one soul!"
And they shall be one flesh, one heart

My Wife.

In chill affliction's dreary hour,
When Fortune frowns and tempests lower,
Who soothes me with her gentle power?
My Wife.

When ruthless cares disturb my rest,
Or sickness or pain oppress'd,
Who lulls to peace my troubled breast?
My Wife.

When absent long and far away,
Who thinks of me the live-long day?
And who for me to heaven doth pray?
My Wife.

And when in all her matron charms,
My safe return her bosom warms,
Who flies to clasp me in her arms?
My Wife.

Who gilds my children's infant day
With cultivation's dawning ray?
And points to heaven, and leads the way?
My Wife.

And when, perhaps, by grief oppress'd,
Some childish want disturbs their rest,
Who lulls them on her snowy breast?
My Wife.

When various frailties intrude,
Who strives to quell my passion rude,
And sweetly tempts me to be good?
My Wife.

With sense my errors to descry,
Those errors causing many a sigh,
Who, grieves, conceal'd from every eye?
My Wife.

And when the gay and thoughtless roam
To pleasure's captivating dome,
Who, sweetly wise, prefers her home?
My Wife.

When time shall silver o'er my hair,
The work, perhaps, of many a year,
Still to thy bosom I'll be dear,
My faithful Wife:

And shall I, man so proud and vain,
Some foolish, light caprice to gain,
Ever give this noble creature pain?
Forbid it, Heaven!

FOREIGN NEWS

FROM THE NEW YORK PAPERS.

The packet ship *Manhattan*, Capt MARSHALL, arrived on Saturday afternoon from Liverpool, having left that port on the evening of the 8th ult. and brought London papers to the evening of the 6th.

The Cotton Market continued very dull, and the price of this article had declined about 3-4d per pound since former dates. The house of Wetherspoon and Walford, of Liverpool, is said to have stopped payment.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, Dec. 25.

The violent tempest lately experienced in the Mediterranean has caused the loss of more than five hundred vessels on the coast of Spain. Some also have been wrecked on the Balearic island, and all the vessels in Palma, the capital of Majorca, were driven ashore.

GIBRALTAR, Dec. 7.

"It is with painful feelings that we notice the effects of the dreadful storm, experienced last night in the Bay. After some days blowing from the West, the barometer announced the approaching destruction. A little after 4 p. m. the wind veered to the South West, and blew with the greatest violence during the best part of the night. This morning the sight from off Montagu Battery to Fort St. Philip, was truly appaling. Almost one half of the vessels which were in this anchorage were stranded, principally on the Neutral Ground; and, in some places, lying in heaps, crushed together.

December 10.

"The vessels on shore at Bayside were counted yesterday, but it is very difficult to do it correctly. There are at least *one hundred and ninety.*—Adding to this number those of Fort St. Philip, and under the works of the garrison, and reckoning those which have already been got off, the total of stranded vessels (square and lateen rigged) is supposed to have amounted to *two hundred and forty.*—To these are further to be added, those that foundered, the number of which is not yet known; and it is feared will be found to be considerable. The dead bodies picked up off the beach are already very numerous, and it is supposed that there are many more under the vessels' bottoms.

"A Committee is appointed for the purpose of raising a subscription toward the relief of the distressed mariners of all nations."

LONDON, Jan. 6.

We have received by Express, this morning, the Etoile dated yesterday. The intelligence from St. Petersburg, at length clears up all doubts as to the succession of Constantine to the Imperial Throne. It appears there did exist a formal document signed by Constantine, by which he renounced in favor of the Arch Duke Nicholas, his right to the Crown. When the news reached St. Petersburg of the death of the Emperor Alexander, this document which had been signed and attested in triplicate, was opened and read: but Nicholas refused to act upon its conditions: and instead of placing the Crown on his own head, he, and after him the whole Imperial Family, the Senate, &c, took the oaths of fidelity to Constantine. The latter meanwhile, conscious of the solemn engagements into which he had entered, and contemplating no violation of them, remained quietly at Warsaw—when he heard of the demise of his brother. This explains a circumstance which had naturally excited observation, and gave rise to various rumors. At length, however, Couriers despatched from St. Petersburg to Warsaw, apprised him of the course which events had taken, and yielding to the will of his august Brother, of the Imperial Family, the Senate, and the Constituted Authorities, he consented to ascend the vacant throne. His presence in St. Petersburg was momently expected, and the day of his arrival was to be the only suspension of that public mourning which had been ordered for the deceased Monarch.

Thus there is an end of all conjecture and doubt as to the person of the successor.—*London Courier*

Letters were received at Vienna, from Constantinople, on the 20th of Dec. The most interesting news they contain is, that pretty warm disputes had lately taken place between the Reis Effendi and the Turkish Charge d'Affairs, relative to the affairs of the Peloponnesus. On the

other hand, the Porte has received information that the Greek fleet, under Miaulis, had appeared near Missolonghi, hastened to leave the coast, to avoid the battle, which appeared to be imminent. This news had greatly, displeased the Sultan, and it was generally believed that the Captain Pacha would be disgraced.

Both houses of Parliament re-assembled on the 8th, the period of prorogation having expired, when the Duke of Montrose, by virtue of his Majesty's commission under the great seal, further prorogued it to the 2d of Feb.

A letter from Augsburg, dated 29th December, states that Prince Metternich has gone to Bessarabia to inspect the armies of the South. The Prince is stated to have been uneasy at not receiving any communications from the new Emperor Constantine. The southern army had entreated the Prince to march to the aid of the Greeks.

Private Letter.

"The grand duke Michael, who has this night arrived from Warsaw, has put an end to all the reports which has been circulated relative to the departure of the grand duke Constantine for Taganrok.

"At the period of the marriage of the Grand Duke Constantine, with the daughter of a private Polish gentleman, the empress mother, who was opposed to it, obtained from the emperor a decision according to which, in forming this alliance, Constantine was to renounce his right to the throne in favor of the grand duke Nicholas. The act was prepared, assented to, and signed by Constantine, and three copies of it were secretly deposited with the Senate, the Synod, and the supreme Council of the Empire. This secret document was not to be opened, but on the death of the emperor Alexander.

"Immediately on the dismal news of the 27th being received, the packets were officially opened, but, from respect for the hereditary rights of his oldest brother, the grand duke Nicholas declared, on the spot, that he renounced the benefit of the act in question, and that he would take the oath of fidelity to the Emperor Constantine I.

The Senate, the great dignitaries of the empire, and the soldiers, followed the example, and from that [illegible] they were only occupied in [illegible] for the arrival of their new sovereign.

"Before the latter, faithful to the arrangements to which he had subscribed, made no preparations for quitting Warsaw, where he held himself ready to acknowledge the emperor Nicholas the first. He waited for orders, without which he thought he could not leave his residence. This singular state of things continued till the arrival of numerous couriers at Warsaw, bringing with them the adhesion of the imperial family, and the great bodies of the state. Now the struggle of delicacy is at an end, and the new Emperor is expected here in a few days.—His arrival will suspend for four and twenty hours the mourning, which is to last a year. During all that period there will be no balls, no spectacles, no meetings in St. Petersburg.

"After deploring the loss of an emperor so generally beloved, all hearts naturally feel for the empress Elizabeth, an angel of virtue and benevolence, who adored her husband, and who received his last sigh. Ill herself, overwhelmed with grief, she has displayed in these awful moments, super-human firmness. During five days she did not quit for one moment the pillow of the emperor, and when the fatal hour arrived, despairing, but resigned, she drank from the bitter chalice. She washed the form, and the hands of him whom she had loved so well; she closed his eyes, and crossed his hands on his bosom. Then it was that she fainted.

From the Norfolk Beacon.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The *Annual Virginia Conference* of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled in the neighboring town of Portsmouth on *Wednesday*, 15th, & continued in session until Thursday, 23d inst.—Between 60 and 70 Preachers were present, and the Conference was presided by Bishops M'KENDREE and SOULE. The utmost harmony characterised the proceedings, and the most hospitable and brotherly attentions were liberally dispensed to its members by the citizens of Portsmouth and this place generally.

Public preaching was held three times a day in Portsmouth, and twice a day in this place, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather during the greater part of the time, the services were attended by a very numerous auditory, who manifested by the most fixed attention and respectful deportment their sensible appreciation of the important truths delivered, often in a strain of polished eloquence, and always with the most fervid piety.

Among the subjects of particular interest to the community, which occupied the attention of this Conference, was a proposition to establish, within its own bounds, and on some eligible site a COLLEGE for the instruction of youth, in those branches of scientific learning commonly appertaining to a University, and calculated to give to society valuable and intelligent members. In furtherance of this important and laudable object, a Committee was appointed, consisting of the Rev'd *Hezekiah G. Leigh, Geo. W. Charleton, James Smith, Thomas Crowder, John Early*, (Members of the Conference) and *William Clarke, G. P. Disosway, Dr. John C. Pegram*, Rev. *Ro. A. Armistead*, and *Ethelbert Drake*, (lay Members and Local Preachers) to draft a Constitution and circulate proposals for the erection of suitable buildings, by subscriptions to be solicited from those disposed to patronise such an undertaking.

APPOINTMENTS,

The following list of appointments made by the Bishops, for the ensuing year, has been obligingly furnished by a member of the Conference.

JAMES RIVER DISTRICT.

LEWIS SKIDMORE, P. E.

Richmond—Joseph Carson

Williamsburgh—James Morrison

Gloucester—Henry Alley and Robert T. Baily

Hanover—Robert Wilkinson and Wm. S. Peyton.

Columbia—Moses Brock and William M'Clung.

Culpeper—Rufus Lethetter

Amherst—William A. Smith.

MEHERRIN DISTRICT.

HEZEKIAH G. LEIGH, P. E.

Lynchburg—Caleb Leach

Petersburg—William Hamett

Bedford—James Reid & Simon B. Sykes.

Buckingham—John C. Ballew and Wm. Jones.

Greensville—James McAdin

Mecklenburg—Samuel Tompkins

Brunswick—James Smith

Amelia—George C. Chesley

Chesterfield—Russel B. Foster.

NORFOLK DISTRICT.

HENRY HOLMES, P. E.

Norfolk—Thos's Crowder, Jr.

Portsmouth—Philip Anderson

Princess Anne—Overton Bernard and S. Norman

Sussex—Wm. Hubbard and Abraham Harrell

Murfreesborough—Bennet T. Blake

Gates—Benjamin Devany

Suffolk & Surry—Thompson Gerrard and James W. Bell

Camden—Samuel Harrol

Edenton & Elizabeth-City.—John Kerr.

YADKIN DISTRICT.

PETER DOUB, P. E.

Granville—George W. Nolly and John H. Watson

Franklin—William H Starr

Yadkin—William Holmes

Iredell—Jesse Lee

Salisbury—Christopher Thomas & Benjamin Edge.

Guilford—Tho's Mann, (supernumeraty) and Jacob Hill

Caswell—George Stevens

Hillsborough—Joshua Leigh

Banister—Richard D. Merriwether

NEUSE DISTRICT.

THOMAS HOWARD, P. E.

Newbern—Daniel Hall

Raleigh—George W. Charlton

Trent—Curtis Hooks

Topsail Inlet—David Roberts

Beaufort and Straits—John Panabaker

Block River—William B. Moss

Tar do—Benton Field

Howe do—James Dunahey.

ROANOKE DISTRICT.

GEORGE A. RAIN, P. E.

Roanoke Circuit—Joachin Lane & Joseph Lindsey

Washington and Plymouth—William J. Walker

Albemarle Sound—Joseph Carle

Mattamuskeet—James Dey

Banks and Islands—Wm. Barkliff

Neuse and Pamtico—Rufus Wiley and Thomas Miller.

JOHN EARLY, *Conference Missionary*.

Thomas Lemay, without a station, being permitted to travel for his health.

19th Congress...1st Session.

TUESDAY, Feb. 21.—In the Senate yesterday, the Judiciary bill was reported by the committee without any material amendment, and the committee on Public Lands reported a bill for the further relief of purchasers of public lands. The bill for the relief of James Dixon & Co. was again taken up, and po-poned to Thursday. About two hours were passed, with closed doors, in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, two resolutions proposing different amendments to the Constitution were introduced, by Mr. *Dorsey*, of Maryland, and Mr. *Buchanan*, of Pennsylvania. The amendment of Mr. *Dorsey* is to establish the district system, to make the electors vote *viva voce*, and in case of no choice in the primary college, to elect new electors, who shall choose out of the two highest candidates.—The amendment of Mr. *Buchanan* is to restore the original constitution so far as relates to this subject, except the part which refers the election to the House of Representatives; providing, in case of no election, that the states shall choose a President and Vice-President from the two highest on the list.

After the preliminary business of the day had been gone through, Mr. *Archer*, of Virginia, addressed the House in committee on the subject of the amendment of the Constitution, but had made but little progress in his argument when the committee rose, reported progess, and obtained leave to sit again.—[*Journal*.

FEBRUARY 22.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill was reported to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, and a Bill granting a quantity of public land to aid the State of Indiana in making a Canal between the river Wabash and Lake Erie. Mr. Marks gave notice that he should ask leave to introduce a bill to lay out, and make a Canal through the United States' public ground near the city of Pittsburg.

In the House of Representatives, a very important bill was reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, entitled, a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States. Of the report from the War Department which accompanied the bill, 3000 copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Whipple, of N. H. introduced a resolution calling for information relative to the leasing of Lead Mines. Mr. Powell, of Va. laid on the table a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to provide that when the election of President comes to the House of Representatives, no member who votes on the occasion shall be eligible to any office for three years thereafter. On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Md. the Military Committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of publishing a system of Cavalry organization. On motion of Mr. Everett, of Mass. the Library Committee were directed to inquire into the propriety of purchasing some copies of Strickland's Reports on the subject of Internal Improvement.

The Bill relative to a survey of a route for a ship Canal across the Peninsula of Florida, was finally passed, and a number of private bills went through Committee, the discussion on the amendment of the Constitution having given way for that purpose, with the consent of the gentleman who had possession of the floor.—[*Intelligencer*.

THURSDAY, Feb. 23.—In the Senate, Mr. *Chambers*, of Maryland, appeared and was qualified. After the presentation of a few petitions, the Senate went into executive business

In the House of Representatives, a bill was reported concerning the Staff of the army of the United States; and, also, a bill to establish an armory on the western waters. Mr. *Bobn*, of Indiana, and Mr. *Haynes*, of Georgia, laid on the table resolutions to amend the constitution of the United States, the former giving to the qualified voters of the most numerous branches of the State Legislatures, the right of directly voting for President and Vice-President; and the other, making the voting to be by general ticket in the several states, and in case of no choice, to return the two highest candidates to the people, to be again chosen in the same manner. Mr. *Barney* offered a resolution, asking for information from the Navy Department, as to the adequacy of our vessels in commission to protect our commerce to Brazil and Buenos Ayres. The Judiciary Committee were instructed, on motion of Mr. *Wright*, of Ohio, to inquire into the expediency of equalizing the salaries of the District Judges.

Most of the bills which were ordered to a third reading on the preceding day were passed; but a discussion arising on the bill relative to the importation of gin and brandy in casks of not less capacity than fifteen gallons, the House adjourned before the question on that bill was taken.

It will be seen that the Committee on the District of Columbia prayed to be discharged from the further consideration of a memorial of certain inhabitants of this District, complaining of the act of Incorporation, by which the right of suffrage has been restricted.—[*Journal*.

FRIDAY, Feb. 24.—In the Senate yesterday, the bill for the relief of James Dickson & Co. was ordered to a third reading, by a vote of 28 to 15. A bill was introduced to extinguish the Indian title to lands in the State of Mississippi: and notice was given by Mr. *Cobb*, of his intention to introduce a bill for the payment of the Georgia Militia Claims.

In the House of Representatives, two bills were reported by Mr. *Wood*, of New-York, on the subject of Military Pensions and Pensioners; and the resolution offered by Mr. *Barney*, of Maryland, on the preceding day, relative to the protection of our trade with Brazil and Buenos Ayres, was adopted. Mr. *Archer* then resumed, and concluded his argument on the subject of the Constitutional Amendment, which occupied the House until the hour of adjournment.—[*Ibid*.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.—In the Senate yesterday, a resolution was offered instructing the Naval Committee to consider whether the supplies for the Navy will be best or most economically made by purchase or by contract. The bill for the relief of James Dickson & Co. was passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The Navy appropriation bill was passed, and the bills, "making appropriations for the Library," "for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Lewis Cretien, deceased," and "for the relief of John A. Webster," were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—about two hours were passed in the consideration of Executive business.

Several propositions were made yesterday in the House of Representatives to amend the Constitution, by Messrs. *Hemphill* and *Thomson* of Pennsylvania, *Sloane*, of Ohio, *Weems*, of Maryland, and *Livingston*, of Louisiana. Mr. *Miner*, of Pennsylvania, laid a resolution on the table, of a different character and tendency; its object being to preserve the Constitution in its present form.—The House then went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. *Saunders*, of North-Carolina, addressed the committee for about an hour and a quarter. On motion of Mr. *Stevenson*, of Virginia, the committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.—[*Ibid*.

Supreme Court U. States.

Saturday, Feb. 18.

Mariana Flora, &c. appellants, vs. *United States, &c.* appellee. The argument of this case was continued by Mr. KNAPP, for the appellants, and Mr. BLAKE, for the appellee.

Monday, Feb. 20.

RESOLVE OF THE COURT.—"This Court being informed that our much respected brother and associate, Mr. Justice TODD, has departed this life,

Resolved, That we will, in testimony of our sense of his worth, and of our deep feeling at the afflicting loss we have sustained, wear crape for the residue of the term."

Chirac and others, plaintiffs in error, vs. *Reinicker, defendant in error*.—Judgment of the Circuit Court reversed, and ven. de novo ordered, &c.

Brooks plaintiff in error, vs. *Marbury, defendant in error*—Judgment of the Circuit Court reversed, and ven. de novo ordered, &c.

The ship Mariana Flora, &c. appellants, &c. vs. U. States' sch. Alligator, &c. appellees.—The argument of this cause was continued, by Mr. BLAKE, and Mr. WEBSTER, for the appellants, &c.

Charles Carter Lee, Esq. of the District of Columbia, was admitted an attorney and counsellor in this court.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.

John C. Littlepage, Appellant, vs. *John Fowler, and others, Appellees*.—An appeal from the Circuit Court of the Kentucky District. The decree of the Circuit Court affirmed, and the appeal dismissed, with costs, &c.

Lessee of Isaac and Nicholas Governeur's heirs vs. *Richard W. Robertson*.—On certificate of division in opinion of the Judges of the Circuit Court for the District of Kentucky. This case was argued by Mr. ELMENDORFF for plaintiff, and Mr. BIBB for defendant.

WILLIAM M. WORTHINGTON, Esq. of the District of Columbia, was admitted as Attorney and Counsellor of this Court

Thursday, Feb. 23.

Lessee of Hinde, plaintiff in error, *Longworth*, defendant in error—The Judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Ohio was reversed, and *venire facias de novo* ordered.

Devisee of Taylor, appellant, vs. *Jennings and others*, appellees—The decree of the Circuit Court for the District Kentucky affirmed with cost.

Lessee of Isaac and Nicholas Governeur's Heirs, vs. *Robertson*—The argument of this cause was continued and completed by Mr. SAMPSON, in reply for the plaintiffs.

Thornburg, vs. *Black and others*—The appellant in this cause was called and on motion of Mr. BIBB, was dismissed with costs.

Stephen Harding and others, vs. *Handy & Wheaton—Handy*, vs. *Harding and others*—These cases came on, and were argued by Mr. WHEATON for the original complainant, and Mr. COXE for the defendant.

Friday, Feb. 24.

Stephen Harding and others, appellants, vs. *Handy & Wheaton*, appellees—*Handy*, appellant, vs. *Harding and others*, appellees—The argument of these causes was continued by Mr. WEBSTER for the original defendant Handy.

Armstrong, plaintiff in error, *Toler*, defendant in error—On writ of error to the Circuit Court of the U. S. for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—This case was argued by Mr. WHEATON and *Webster*, for the plaintiff in error and by *Mr. Ingersoll* for the defendant in error.

Finley vs. *Bank of United States*
Coleman vs. *Bank of United States*
Motion to dismiss the appeals in these cases was argued by Mr. *Webster* for the appellees, and Mr. for the appellants.

Hawkins and May, plaintiffs in error, vs. *Doe* exdm. *Barney*, defendant in error—On writ of error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Kentucky District. This case was opened by Mr. *Wickliffe* for the plaintiff in error, and postponed.

Farmer's Repository.

(Communicated.)

TO PRESERVE BACON HAMS.

Much has been said about the preservation of this valuable article, but [illegible] success. I have tried many experiments, but tuned my art except the following which I was driven to by severe loss. Knowing that if I could secure it in such a manner as to put it out of the reach of the skipper fly I might succeed in my plan. I therefore fatted my hogs as early in the fall as I could conveniently, that I might get my hams well cured before the warm season come on; I then procured as much dry sand as was sufficient, and in tight casks I packed all my hams so that one piece should not touch another, and then covered them entirely with a thick layer on the top. In this manner they lay until I gradually used them. The sand is so cool that it keeps the grease from running out; and it also keeps them from moulding, so that when a piece is drawn from its sandy deposit the sand will nearly all fall off. In this manner the hams will lay over up from winter to winter, and will be as good when taken out as when put away. Five years experience has convinced me of the value of this plan; and many of my neighbors have tried the experiment and find it to be a valuable one, as it keeps the meat from all insects. I would recommend all to try the experiment, and if they dont find it a good and safe way to preserve their bacon hams, then give me no credit for what I have done.

N. B. The coarser the sand is the better.

J. S.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.

The last mail from the West brought the news of the death of Judge TODD, one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a gentleman as distinguished for his amiability and rectitude in private life, for his ability in the line of his public duty. Expecting to receive by the Western papers, a satisfactory sketch of his biography, we shall now take no more than this brief notice of his demise.—[*Nat. Int.*

TRADE OF CANADA.—Canada papers mention that the exports from the country increased so much during the last year, as to be at least equal to the imports. The greatest improvement has taken place in shipping: 102 tons having been exported more than in the three preceding years. There are now about 12,000 tons of shipping on the stocks at Quebec, and 2,500 at Montreal. Most of these vessels will be despatched early in the summer, and their places supplied by others. The timber exported last year exceeded

of the three years preceding, and it is believed that lumber will be abundant and cheap in the coming season. 10,594 barrels of ashes more than in 1824 were exported in 1825, the amount being 65,502 barrels: but this will be much reduced if the law imposing a duty of 15 per cent on their introduction from the United States should continue in force.

In 1824, only 12,000 barrels of beef and pork were exported, and in 1825, 19,651; but this amount will probably be diminished one half, by the law prohibiting their introduction from the U. S. In 1825, 1753 barrels of flour less were exported than in 1824, and 712,720 bushels of wheat more, and it is probable the act 6th Geo. 4th cap. 64. will be renewed. - The export of fish & oil is gradually diminishing.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, March 4, 1826

The Supreme Court of this State adjourned 23d ult. after an unusually long session of 60 days. We shall give a list of the cases decided as soon as we receive them.

Messrs. Charles H. Clark & Jas. Gibson of Romney, Va. are the fortunate holders of the half share of the $100,000 prize—Mr. Jacob Wolfgang of York county, Penn. owns one of the quarters, both of which have been presented and the cash received immediately. The remaining quarter, which is held in Philadelphia has not yet been presented.—Half of the $20,000 prize, drawn to No. 24714 is owned in Norfolk, and has been paid. All the above prizes were drawn in the Grand State Lottery of Maryland 15th February.

On Tuesday the 7th ult. Col. Thomas G. Polk's two daughters and another young lady in attempting to ford a creek near Charlotte in this State in a carriage were swept down by the current. It seems their cries of distress brought some of the citizens of Charlotte to their assistance, when the carriage was found in the creek about a mile from town stopped by a tree which projected over—the water was running through the carriage, at the same time rising rapidly, and its inmates were immersed up to their necks in water. They were rescued from this perilous situation by those who had gone to their assistance after having been in the water for nearly half an hour.

On Saturday evening last, the Fayetteville stage was interrupted in its progress [illegible] when about two miles from that town, by four men who placed their carts across the road and began shouting like savages. The driver after begging them to let him pass in vain, made a dash between two of them, but broke some of his gear, and was compelled to stop to repair, when they threatened the passengers with assassination. The driver took his seat, but had not gone far, before he was overtaken by the assailants, who had disengaged their horses from the carts and pursued him. The passengers soon frightened them off by threatening to fire upon them. When the stage arrived in Murfreesboro' and the above circumstance was related, it was ascertained that these men were all of one family of the name of Johnson, and that they had left Murfreesboro' that evening in a state of riotous intoxication.

Mr. *Thomas M. Rodney*, Consul of the United States in Cuba, writes from Havanna under date of Feb. 4th to Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, that "he has effected the release from prison of the remaining part of the crew of the brig Noble, viz: Bruce, Perry, Armstrong, White, and Thos. Young."

The broad pendant of Com. WARRINGTON, was hoisted on board the U. S. Ship *John Adams*, yesterday, on which occasion a salute was fired.

Nor. Beacon.

We understand (says the Democratic Press) that *Com. Porter* has determined to enter into the Mexican service. At our last advices he was taking leave of his friends in Washington, preparatory to his leaving that city for Mexico, which he expects to do in a few days.

Mr. Gaillard continued dangerously ill when we last heard from Washington.

We regret to state (says the National Journal of Saturday last) that the *Secretary of the Navy* has been confined to his bed for the last eight days, by a severe, but, it is hoped, temporary sickness.

A document was laid before the House on the 24th ult. containing the monthly accounts of the Bank of the United States, for the year 1825. It appears that the amount of notes of the United States' Bank issued is about $13,000,000. The deposites in the Bank on public and private account are between eleven and twelve millions.

The bill authorizing Mr. *Jefferson* to dispose of his property by lottery has passed the Virginia Legislature. The vote in the House of Delegates was, ayes 125, noes 62; in the Senate, ayes 13, noes 4.

The following is the arrangement of the Circuits of the Judges of the Superior Courts for the present year:

	Spring.	*Fall.*
Edenton,	Nash,	Paxton,
Newbern,	Ruffin,	Donnell,
Wilmington,	Donnell	Norwood,
Halifax,	Paxton,	Nash,
Hillsboro',	Norwood,	Daniel,
Morganton,	Daniel,	Ruffin.

Letters from New-Orleans, (says the Charleston Courier,) mention that among the failures at that place, arising out of the Cotton speculations of the last year, is one house for the heavy sum of *one million two hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars*—showing assets to the amount of *one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars*, only.

It is stated in the Georgia papers, that should Congress annul the Creek Treaty, Governor Troup will immediately call an extra session of the Legislature of that State, no doubt for the purpose of raising the means for occupying the lands in September next, as stipulated by the Treaty.

One of the party of "about forty unknown people dressed like Indians," who boarded the ship Eleanor, in Boston, in 1773, and threw overboard 114 chests of tea, now lives in Cincinatti, Ohio. He is, says the Crisis, a temperate, hardy old veteran, supports his family by the sweat of his brow, and often boasts of the "*Boston tea party.*"

A letter from Genoa, of December 28, received by a house in this city, says—"It is supposed here that the first act of Constantine, the new Emperor of Russia will be to march against the Turkish Empire, he being friendly to the Greek cause, and a sworn enemy to the Turks. Many convulsions may arise in consequence of the death of Alexander; as yet it is difficult to devise what will be the result. A Continental war is, however, apprehended, should the policy of the late Emperor not be adopted by his successor.

We inquired the other day for the name of the captain and the ownership of the [illegible], and the port to which she belongs. This is the only ship that is known to have disgraced the *American flag*, by prostituting it to the service of the Turks against the Greeks; and we are mortified to be informed by the Democratic Press that the name of the captain is LAWRENCE, and that she sailed from NEW-YORK.

[*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

African Colony.—The ship Indian Chief, Captain Cochran, chartered by the American Colonization Society, sailed from Norfolk on Wednesday the 15th inst. for the Society's settlement at Cape Montserado, on the coast of Africa. She takes out one hundred and fifty-four free people of color, with supplies for the Colony, the frames of five large buildings which the government intend to provide for the accommodation of a number of captured Africans who will be sent out hereafter in another vessel, the frames of two long boats for the trade of the river and other things. She takes out also Dr. Peaco, surgeon of the navy, a gentleman of professional skill, who will act in the double capacity of an agent of the government, and a physician to the people.

Constantine—A French writer of an account, of the triumphant entry of the Allied Army into Paris, in 1814, gives the following description of the Archduke Constantine now Emperor of Russia. "He is tall, stout, well made, with a fair complexion; his profile is scarcely human, his nose that of a monkey: he is near-sighted, contracting his eyes when looking attentively which are covered with uncommonly large light eye-brows; voice is hoarse and husky; he has a rough, soldier-like manner, is sarcastic, yet affable and witty."

Georgia Wedding.—It appears from the Darien paper, that a Mr. John Odena lately invited his friends to his wedding, and a ball which he gave in honor of the event. The company assembled, the magistrate and fiddlers were present, as well as the bride and bridegroom. The bride being solicited to receive the ring, she peremptorily refused, observing that she had changed her mind. The company thinking the bride had only been seized with a momentary whim, ordered the musicians to strike up "haste the wedding," when she and John Odena immediately began dancing, and all the company joined in. The bride after the dance still continued to refuse her hand to John Odena, and the lady hostess of the house, fearful perhaps that some unpleasant disputes might arise, entered the room with a club, and drove the whole company into the street.

Cure for frozen limbs.—Dissolve from one quarter to half a pound of Alum in a gallon of warm water, and immerse the feet or hands in it when frozen, for ten or fifteen minutes, and a cure will be effected.

THE DRAWING.—The drawing of the *First Class of the Virginia State Lottery*, for the benefit of the *Dismal Swamp Canal Company*, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Court House, in this place, in the presence of a large concourse of [illegible] as will be seen by reference to [illegible] of the Managers, [illegible] following numbers were drawn [illegible] wheel, in the order in which they stand, viz:

36 9 15 27 28

Accordingly, the ticket having on it the three last drawn numbers, (viz 15—27—28) is by the scheme, entitled to the capital prize of *Twenty Thousand Dollars.*—[*Nor. Beacon.*

From South America.—The Colombian armed schooner Jacintha, Captain Chase, arrived at Savannah on the 19th Feb from Puerto Cabello, via Laguira, 15 days from the latter. The frigate South America arrived at the former port from New-York about the 26th ult. Some difficulty was apprehended in finding a crew to man her. The officers and crew, who went out in her, with the exception of the captain, had left her.

Mr. LOWRY, U. S. Consul for Laguira died at Puerto Cabello about the 24th ult Mr. Lowry, in connection with an English Company, had leased for nine years, the valuable Copper Mines, in the vicinity of that place, and the brig Essex, having arrived with a number of Cornish miners and tools, he accompanied them to the mines, and on his return was taken with fever and died in three days.

A most atrocious act of piracy and murder was committed about the 25th ult. near Puerto Cabello. A small vessel bound from that port to Cherene, with about $4000 for the purchase of produce, and a number of passengers, was waylaid in Barbaretta Bay, by a party of men, supposed to be men who work as laborers in Laguira, and all on board, with the exception of the captain cruelly murdered. The bodies of the murdered men were much mangled with knives and the heads of the females nearly severed from their bodies. The captain was knocked overboard, and being supposed dead, fortunately escaped to an island, and gave information, by means of which the perpetrators were apprehended.—[*Georgian.*

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Vera Cruz about two weeks ago. That city is represented to be in a very flourishing condition. Since the fall of the Castle, the improvements that have been made for convenience and embellishment appear like the effect of magic.

Our informant states that a body of troops sailed from Vera Cruz early in January for Campeachy, (as was reported,) but the destination of the force was generally believed to be Cuba; and that they would rest on the Main until the sailing of the Colombian expedition.

A letter dated Tampico, January 8 states that a law has been passed by the Mexican Congress, prohibiting foreigners belonging to countries which have not acknowledged the independence of Mexico, from being admitted into that country on any pretext whatever.

NEW BANKRUPT LAW.—Many of our readers will see with pleasure, and none, we presume, with indifference, that a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the Union, was yesterday reported to the Senate, by Mr. Hayne, of S. C. The bill is of course very long, and evinces a degree of attention and labor creditable to the committee, and deserving the thanks of all who are interested in the subject. It is impossible for us now to find room for any thing like a detailed exposition of its provisions; but, in addition to the reference made to the contents of the bill by Mr. Hayne, in his introductory remarks, (reported under the proper head) the following brief outline of its main objects, is offered to our readers.

The first section declares, in substance, that any merchant, or other persons engaged in commercial pursuits, who shall commit any of the acts of bankruptcy, therein specified, may be declared a bankrupt. Farmers, and others, are exempt from the operation of this section

The next sections provide for the appointment, in each State, of one General Commissioner of Bankruptcy, before whom shall be conducted all questions arising under the law, with the right of appeal to the Courts of the United States, and securing a jury trial, in all cases, where it may be demanded by either party. Special commissions are authorized, in all cases where the court shall deem them necessary.

When a person is found to be a bankrupt, his whole estate is to be vested in assignees, chosen by the creditors, for the equal benefit of all the creditors. Various provisions are made in other parts of the bill, with the object of securing to creditors the whole estate of the bankrupt. Provision is then made, for the support of the bankrupt, pending the investigation, and for a final allowance to him, in proportion to the amount divided among the creditors. On its finally appearing that the bankrupt has made a fair and full surrender of his whole estate to his creditors, and has acted throughout with good faith, the bill provides for his discharge from all further liability for existing debts.

A great many sections of the bill are devoted to the regulation of the proceedings of the Commissioner & Assignees; and prescribing the course to be pursued by the bankrupt and his creditors. The bill finally provides for the case of persons, *other than traders*, who, though exempt from the operation of the first section of the bill are permitted, on the application of the creditors, and *with their own consent*, to become bankrupts.—[*Intelligencer.*

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Extracts of a letter from a young officer of the United States ship United States, to his friends in Boston, dated—

CHROMILLAS, Sept. 26, 1825.

"The forts of Callao are still in the possession of the Royal Spaniards. Bolivar has erected batteries within a quarter of a mile of them, and a constant firing is kept up between them; while the Chilian and Peruvian squadrons are assailing the forts from the sea. Rodil, who commands in the forts, has held out like a good fellow, and deserves the praise of his nation. He has been penned up nearly one year, and has now only 2000 men; formerly he had 4000; but living on salt provisions and bad water, so long, they have died. Five days ago, a shell from Bolivar's batteries, burst in the castle and killed 25 men and Rodil's horse; and the soldiers turned to and devored the animal. The port of Callao is most rigidly blockaded, and no merchant vessels are allowed to enter; and Bolivar has cut off all communication by land. Notwithstanding the soldiers are dying off very fast, Rodil says, "he will not give up whilst there is a man's body to gnaw upon."

The Editors of the New-York American have been favored by a friend with a Caraccas paper as late as the 1st of February, the only matter of importance in which is, that the Intendant of Caraccas in consequence of a spirited remonstrance of the municipality of that place, had issued a decree re-establishing the value of the Doubloons at 18 dollars, and of the Spanish dollars at 9 reals.

Play at Nature—A cow belonging to Mr. Silas Straton, of Sullivan township, in Washington county, Pa. was a few days ago delivered of *five calves* all perfectly formed, well haired, and about the size of a fox.—This is such a singular play of dame nature that we should have doubted the truth of the above statement had it not been given to us attested by the evidence of many creditable persons who have seen the progeny.

[*Balt. American.*

"*Unquenchable Fire.*"—It is a fact worthy of notice, that the ruins of the fire in Court street, which occurred on the night of November 9th, now more than three months, are still smoking. The cause is probable found in the considerable quantities of *sea coal*, used in the stores destroyed; and which was buried under the crumbling wall and falling timbers.—[*Boston Trav.*

COMMUNICATED.

DIED,

In Currituck County, near Indian Town, on the 23rd of February, after a tedious illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mrs. MARGARETT FEREBEE, aged about 40 years, consort of Col. Saml. Ferebee, Clerk of the Superior Court of that county. She was a worthy member of the Baptist Church; and two or three times during her illness would call her children to her bed side and exhort and persuade them to try and meet her where parting would be no more. She has left an affectionate husband and six children to bemoan their loss; but their loss is her gain, for there is no doubt but she is now in Abraham's bosom, enjoying the happiness she has been long seeking for.

At Philadelphia, on Friday last, in the 70th year of his age, Commodore RICHARD DALE, late of the United States' Navy.

State of the Atmosphere for the week past.

	8A. M.	12 NOON.	4 P. M.
Saturday,	58	60	63
Monday,	63	74	76
Tuesday,	68	78	66
Wednesday,	60	66	70
Thursday,	54	58	62
Friday,	64	70	76

Marine News.

PORT OF ELIZABETH-CITY.

MARCH, 4 1826.

ARRIVED.

Feb. 27th Schr. Dutchman Bradford, 9 days from Charleston, in ballast. Spoke 23rd Schr. Charles, Bessey, 17 days from Havana, bound to Baltimore. About 2 hours afterwards, run alongside of a wreck, both masts gone, knightheads above water. Capt. B. thinks she was a southern vessel. Same day spoke schr William, from Mobile bound to New-York.

28th, Schr. Collector, Hobbs, from Turks Island, with salt to B. Tisdale.

1st, Schr. John Rodmon, Pedrick, 8 days from Nassau, N. P. put in to Cape Fear on account of contrary winds. Brought 15 passengers who had been cast away in the brig Namies, Capt. Winnemore; the crew of the schr. Eagle, of Philadelphia from Kingston, which had loaded with salt at Rum Key, and was cast away on Little or Conception Island; part of the crew of the sloop Proofglass, cast away at Exuma, & part of the crew of the ship Sally Capt. Orne. Left capt Winnemore and part of the others at Cape Fear on their way to Wilmington, to take passage home.

Capt. P. states that the port of New Providence is shut against all American vessels.

2nd, Schr. Mechanic, Homer, from St. Barts, with salt, coffee and sugar to A. Fobes, jun.

3rd, Schr Delight, Patridge, from St. Lucia, with molasses to *Mr.* Patrick.

CLEARED.

3rd, Schr. Isaiah & Hope, Chase, for Providence, R. I. with corn by H. N. Williams.

To sail the 6th, Schr. Dutchman, Bradford, for Baltimore, with shingles by A. Fobes, jun.

Elizabeth-City Academy.

The exercises of this Institution will commenco on Monday next, the 6th of March under the superintendance of Mr. Philip B. Wiley.

Terms of Tuition as follows:

For Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, } $3 pr quar.
For Reading Writing Arithmetic English Grammar and Geography, } $5 pr do.
Languages - - - $7 50 pr do.

Payable in advance. For entrance apply to the subscriber.

By order

Benj. Sutton, *Sec'ry.*

Elizabeth City, March 4. *Tf*

JUST RECEIVED

Per Schr. Collector.

1800 bush. Turks Island Salt.
And on hand a few Hhds. superior new crop Molasses—

For sale by

Barney Tisdale.

Elizabeth-City, March 4. *Bt*

Bills of Lading and Shipping Articles for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

SELECTED.

From the Baltimore American.

MY OWN FIRE SIDE.

Let others seek for empty joys,
At ball or concert, rout or play:
Whilst far from fashion's idle noise,
Her gilded domes and trappings gay,
I while the wintry eve away,--
'Twixt book and lute, the hours divide,
And marvel how I e'er could stray
From thee—my own Fire side!

My own Fire side! Those simple words
Can bid the sweetest dreams arise;
Awaken feeling's tenderest chords,
And fill with tears of joy my eyes!
What is there my wild heart can prize,
That doth not in thy sphere abide,
Haunt of home bred sympathies,
My own—my own Fire side!

A gentle form is near me now;
A small white hand is clasp'd in mine;
I gaze upon her placid brow,
And ask what joys can equal thine?
A babe, whose beauty's half divine,
In sleep his mother's eyes doth hide;
Where may love seek a fairer shrine,
Than thou—my own Fire side!

What care I for the sullen roar
Of winds without that ravage earth;
It doth but bid me prize thee more;
The shelter of thy hallowed hearth;
To thoughts of quiet bliss give birth:
Then let the churlish tempest chide,
It cannot check the blameless mirth
That glads—my own Fire side.

My refuge ever from the storm
Of this world's passion, strife and care;
Though thunder clouds the sky deform,
Their fury cannot reach me there.
There, all is cheerful, calm and fair,
Wrath, Malice, Envy, Strife or Pride,
Have never made their hated lair,
By thee—my own Fire side!

Thy precincts are a charmed ring,
Where no harsh feeling dares intrude;
Where life's vexations lose their sting;
Where even grief is half subdued;
And peace, the halcyon, loves to brood,
Then let the pampered fool deride;
I'll pay my debt of gratitude
To thee—my own Fire side!

Shrine of my household deities!
Fair scene of home's unsullied joys!
To thee my burthened spirit flies,
When fortune frowns, or care annoys:
Thine is the bliss that never cloys;
The smile whose truth hath oft been tried;
What, then, are this world's tinsel toys
To thee—my own Fire side!

Oh, may the yearnings, fond and sweet,
That bid my thoughts be all of thee,
Thus ever guide my wandering feet
To thy heart soothing sanctuary!
Whate'er my future years may be;
Let joy or grief my fate betide;
Be still an Eden bright to me
My own—my own *Fire side.*

CONGRESS OF PANAMA.

The following have been officially announced by the Colombian Government as constituting the leading points of discussion at the Congress of Panama.

1. To form a solemn compact, or league by which the States, whose representatives are present, will be bound to unite in prosecuting the war against their common enemy, old Spain, or against any other power, which shall assist Spain in her hostile designs, or in any otherwise assume the attitude of an enemy.

2. To draw up and publish a manifesto, setting forth to the world the justice of their cause, and the relations they desire to hold with other Christian powers.

3. To form a convention of navigation and commerce, applicable both to the confederated States, and to their allies.

4. To consider the expediency of combining the forces of the republics, to free the Islands of Puerto Rico and Cuba from the yoke of Spain, and in such case, what contingent each ought to contribute for this end.

5. To take measures for joining in a prosecution of the war at sea, and on the coast of Spain.

6. To determine whether those measures shall also be extended to the Canary and Philipine Islands.

7. To take into consideration the means of making effectual the declarations of the President of the U States, respecting any ulterior design of a foreign power to colonize any portion of this continent, and also the means of resisting all interference from abroad with the domestic concerns of the American governments.

8. To settle, by common consent, the principles of those rights of nations, which are in their nature controvertible.

9. To determine on what footing shall be placed the political and commercial relations of those portions of our hemisphere, which have obtained or shall obtain their independence, but whose independence has not been recognized by any American or European power, as was for many years the case with Hayti.

It is for Congress to say how far it would be expedient for the United States to become a party to the above objects.

CEARA.—Capt. Davis, from Rio Janeiro, states that the Brazilian ship of the line Don Pedro, Com. Jewett, had arrived at Rio from Ceara, at which place she took on board 769 passengers, who left on account of the famine, out of which 160 died on the passage, and 200 were sick when Capt. D. sailed. A communication has been received which presents a picture of human suffering and degradation, seldom if ever equalled. In which it is stated that the government was pressing every man into their service they could find.

From the New-York American.

The arrival in the Howard of the celebrated automaton chess player, was noticed in some of the daily papers. The following account of what we presume to be the same wonderful piece of mechanism will be acceptable to many of our readers.

The automaton chess player was constructed by M. de Kempelen, of Presburg, in Hungary, in 1769. It was first brought over to England in 1783, and has often been exhibited since that period. The figure of the chess player is as large as life, and is dressed in a Turkish dress, seated behind a table. The chair on which it sits is fixed to the table, and the whole is made to run on four wheels. The figure leans its right arm on the table, and in its left hand holds a pipe; with this hand it plays after the pipe is removed. A chess board of eighteen inches is fixed before it. The table, or rather chest, contains wheels, levers, cylinders, and other pieces of mechanism, all of which are publicly displayed. The vestments of the figure are lifted over its head, and the body is seen full of similar wheels. There is a little door in the thigh of the figure, which is also opened; and the whole thus uncovered, is wheeled about the room. The doors are then shut, and the automaton is ready to play: but it always takes the first move.—At every motion the wheels are heard; the image moves its head, & looks on every part of the ch[illegible] board. When it checks the queen it shakes its head twice, and thrice in giving check to the king. The automaton chess-player also shakes its head when a false move is made, replaces the piece, and makes its own move, by which means the adversary loses one.

M. de Kempelen exhibited his automaton at St. Petersburgh, Vienna, Paris and London, before thousands, many of whom were mathematicians and chess-players, and yet the secret by which he governed its arm was never discovered. This automaton could not play unless M. de Kempelen, or his assistants, was near to direct its movements. A small square box was frequently consulted by the exhibitor during the game; and in this it is supposed consisted the secret which the inventor declared he could communicate in a moment.—Any person who could beat M. de Kempelen at chess was sure of conquering the automaton.

A strong reason in favor of a general bankrupt system, is that it tend to prevent over speculation, by depriving adventurers without capital of the facility of procuring endorsers to their notes. A. offers at bank a note with undoubted names upon it. This is a general passport to confidence, and he may make other purchases upon the strength of his own name to ten times the amount of those guaranteed. When he fails those endorsers ninety-nine times in the hundred, are secured, while many not less deserving, receive nothing, and are perhaps ruined. Let us have a system of bankruptcy, and there would be a material change at once in these things. The endorser would recollect that he could have nothing more than a dividend, and his caution on lending his name would soon become much more conspicuous than at present.

The Captain of the *Comet* Steam Boat which was run down lately in the Clyde, by which catastrophe so many lives were lost, has been tried before the high Court of Admiralty, for "culpable, negligent, and reckless command, charge, and steering of said boat." He was convicted, but recommended to the lenicncy of the court, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

A man who [illegible] stolen [illegible] glass candlestick[illegible] Orleans, excuse[illegible] he thought it was g[illegible]

PRICES CURRENT.

Elizabeth-City, March 4, 1826.

Bacon—7 a 8 cents per pound.
Butter—20 cents per pound.
Brandy Cogniac—$1 50.
Do. Apple—60 cents.
Rum—West-India, 80 a 100.
Do. New-England, 42 a 45.
Gin—Country, 45.
Do. Holland, $1 a 1 12½.
Gunpowder—per keg $7.
Whiskey—35 a 38 cts.
Corn—per bushel 60 a 65 cents.
Wheat—60 a 62½ cts.—none.
Chocolate—per pound, 18 a 20 cts.
Candles—Sperm, 45 cts.
Do. mould, 14 a 16 cts.
Do. Dipt, 10 a 12½
Cheese—8 a 9 cts. per pound.
Coffee—20 cts.
Flour—new per bbl. $6 50 a 7.
Lard—per pound, 8 a 10 cts.
Meal—per bushel, 75 cts
Molasses—per gallon, 34 a 35 cts.
Pork—fresh, none.
Sugar—per cwt. $10 a 11.
Salt—Liverpool, 45 cts.
Do. Turks-Isl. 55 a 60 cts.
Shingles—Building, $2 50
Do. Sale, $1 50.
W. O. Hhd. Staves—$18 a 20.
R. O.—do. do. $10.
Bbl. Staves—$6 a 7
Oil—Linseed, $1.
Oil—Sperm, 75 cts.
Oil—Fish, 40 a 45.
Rice—pr. 100 lbs. $3½ a 4.
Tobacco—plug, 15 a 16.

State of North-Carolina.

Thomas Gordan vs. Isaac L. Wilroy. } Camden county Court February Term, 1826.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

"*Levied on the Lands of Isaac L. Wilroy, &c.*"

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that isaac L. Wilroy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State, *It is therefore ordered*, that the said Isaac L. Wilroy cause notice in the Elizabeth-City Star that unless he appear at the next Term of the said Court to be held for the County of Camden, at the Court House in Camden on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead to said attachment final judgment will be entered up against him.

Test,
M. S. Lewis, Clk.
February 25. *Mt*

RECEIVED

Per Schr. Jane Maria from Rum Key, and Schr. Eliza from Port-au-Prince and for sale by the Subscriber

1800 lbs. Coffee,
1500 bushels coarse Salt.
ALPHEUS FOBES, Jun.
Elizabeth City, Feb. 25.

W B MICK

Having taken the store formerly occupied by Saml. Jackson, at the corner opposite Mathew Cluff's and the Eagle Tavern, offers a general assortment of GROCERIES called for in this market.

He has also fitted up the adjoining room as a Drug Store, & offers for sale a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, for cash or produce in advance.

Elizabeth-City, Feb. 25. *Tf.*

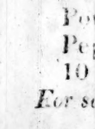
Land for Sale.

The Subscriber offers for Sale,

THE PLANTATION

whereon he now lives, situated in the County of Perquimons, on the S W. side of Little River, 4 miles from its mouth, containing about 300 Acres, 180 of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. It has on it a Dwelling House 30 feet long and 32 wide, well finished, a good Barn and other Out Houses.

ALSO—



A Store House, with a Ware and Smoke-House, about half a mile from the Dwelling. The stand for a Store is thought to be as good as any country stand in the District. A farther description of the property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no person will purchase without viewing the premises. For terms apply to the subscriber at his residence.

William Reed.
January 28. *Tf.*

☞ The editor of the Elizabeth-City Star will publish this till forbid, and forward his account to me for payment. W. R.

JUST RECEIVED

10 bbls Rum,
10 do. Whiskey,
5 bbls. Old Apple Brandy,
20 do. superfine Flour,
70 do. Potatoes,
Cheese, Butter,
Nails, Tobacco,
Powder, Shot,
Pepper, Soap, Candles, and
10 doz. Wool Hats,
For sale by
Mathew Cluff.
Elizabeth-City, Jn. 21. *Tf*

UNITED STATES

Fire Insurance Company of New York.

The Subscriber has been appointed Agent for this Company, and will insure any and every description of property against loss or damage by Fire; the necessity of such security must be apparent to all persons in this country who will reflect for a moment on the materials of which our building are constructed: The premium will be as low as it ought to be: and in all cases, will be apportioned to the risk. All losses will be paid promptly and without deduction, when there is no suspicion of fraud.—The premium must be paid before the risk commences. A description and survey of the Property must always accompany the proposition.

J. R. Creecy.
Edenton, Nov. 22,—*D3.*

☞ The E. City Star, and Murfreesboro' Intelligencer, will insert this 4 months, and forward their accounts for payment.

State of North-Carolina,

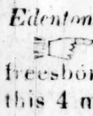
Nancy Creecy vs. Joseph Creecy } Petition for Divorce.

Superior Court of Law of Perquimons County, Fall Term, 1825.

In the above case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is not a resident of this state, *It is ordered*, that publication be made in the Edenton Gazette and Elizabeth-City Star for three months, admonishing the said Joseph Creecy to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the town of Hertford, for the County aforesaid, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday of March, next, and plead answer or demur to the above Petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the case set for hearing ex parte as to him. —Witness, Edward Wood, clerk of the said Court this 16th day of October, A. D. 1825.

Edward Wood, Clk.
December 3. *BM*

FARMER'S HOTEL.



The Subscriber takes this method to inform his friends, customers and the public generally, that he feels grateful for the encouragement he has received—and that he has leased the Tavern formerly occupied by Mr. Asa Rogerson, where he will be glad to accommodate all those who may favor him with their custom.

James [illegible] Relfe.

DISSOLUTION.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of *Watkins & Moore*, is, by mutual consent, this day dissolved.

H L Watkins,
Edward Moore.
February 14, 1826.

N. B all accounts appertaining to the aforesaid firm are in the hands of Edw. Moore for settlement—and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment to EWD. MOORE.
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 18. *Bt.*

JUST RECEIVED

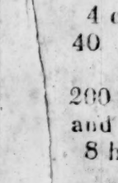
and intends keeping constantly on hand, an assortment of

Fresh Garden Seeds.

Among which are—

Salmon Radish,
Early short top scarlet do.
Early sugar loaf Cabbage,
Early York do.
Battersea do.
Drumhead do.
Brown Dutch Lettuce,
Ice do.
Curled Cress,
Curled Parsley,
White solid Celery,
Blood Beets,
Orange Carrots,
Parsnips,
Early Peas, &c. &c.
WM. D. GORDAN, *Agent.*
Elizabeth-City, Feb. 18.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



Ranaway from the subscriber on Saturday the 28th ult. without any cause (as he has twice before done) negro man JOE, about 24 years old, five feet nine inches high and well formed, a little yellow, and has a scar over one eye. He has a wife living in the neighborhood of Mrs. James Pool's in Pasquotank county where he is probably lurking —The above reward will be paid if delivered to me or secured in gaol so that I get him.

Alfred Moore.
Hertford, Feb. 11. *Et*

THE SUBSCRIBER

Has just received per schrs. Liberty from New Bedford, Chrysanthum from Charleston and Sally Davis from Boston, the following articles, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

20 casks Nails, from 4 to 40d.
5000 lbs. round Iron,
10 barrels Beef,
7 do. Mackerel.
10 bags Coffee,
3 hhds. and 10 bbls. Gin,
9000 lbs. Cheese,
2 chests Tea,
1000 lbs. Codfish,
6 kegs Tobacco,
4 doz. hair Sieves,
2 firkins Goshen Butter,
4 casks Powder,
40 casks Thomastown Stone Lime,
200 bushels T. Island } SALT,
and 400 do. American }
8 hhds. N. Orleans Molasses.

A. Fobes, jun.
February 4.

County House Tavern.

The Subscriber having leased the County House Tavern at Camden Court-House, for a term of eight years, has recently built an addition to it 28 by 16 feet, and made five bed rooms above stairs, informs the public that it is now open for the reception of company. Every exertion will be made by him to accommodate those who may favor him with their custom.

He has a sufficiency of good stables and ostlers.

Mal. W. Boushall.
Camden C. House, Jan. 28 *BM*

JUST RECEIVED

And for sale by the subscriber
50 boxes of smoked herrings,
16 barrels of Mackerel,
6 do. pickled Fish,
20 quintals of dried Fish.
A. FOBES, Jun'r.
Elizabeth-City, Jan. 21.

JOB-PRINTING

OF all kinds, neatly executed at this *OFFICE.*

Blanks for sale at this office.